NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ENTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Exciting Incidents in the House.

PERCH OF GERRIT SWITH IN SUPPORT OF THE PEACE POLICY.

NEW YORK POLITICS AGAIN ON THE TAPIS. MR. SMITH, OF ALA , IN REPLY TO MR. CUTTING.

BELIEF FOR THE SAN PRANCISCO SUFFERERS.

Controversy in the Senate Relative to the Railroad War at Erie.

Business in the W. Y. Legislature.

Marine Disasters --- Railroad Accident,

From Washington.

GEM. POOTS—THE GADSDEN TREATY—SMITH VS. GUTTING—THE NEBRASKA BILL.—PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS, ETC. WASHINGTON, JAR. 15, 1854.

General Posts left for New York to day. Mr. Gadeden has telegraphed that the treaty is honor

le to both governments. Mr. Smith's speech to day, in reply to Mr. Cutting, b

The Nebraska bill will remain on the table for the pre-

Mr. Redfield's nomination will not be acted on for the recent.

The Union published an article to day, that is considered. in the light of a feeler on the subject of a veto to rail-

at Cassary, Italy. Wm Z Chandler, Consul at Tunis, and F. W. Behm, as Consul at Messina.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

PRTITIONS FROM NEW YORK, STC.

New York, in favor of a line of steamers between Brook lyn and Germany. Also, a petition from inspectors o customs in New York, for increased compensation.

Mr. Course, (whig) e' Pa. presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Philadelphia, in favor of cheap Ocean

ostage.

The bill for the relief of Lewis B. Willis was passed. CAMBE WANTED BY PRINSPLVANIANS—DERATE ON THE RAILBOAD WAR AT SRIE, MTG.

Mr. Coorse introduced a bill granting land to the State of Pennsylvania to aid in the completion of the Sunbury and Eric railroad, and for the endowment of a Normal

and Eris railroad, and for the endowment of a Normal school for the education of female teachers. He pointed out the great importance of connecting Eris and Palladelphis by railroad, and the beneficial sesuate of providing for the gratuitous education of teachers.

If. Course addressed the Senate for some time, pointing out the benefits to result from the completion of the railroad connection between Philadelphis and Eris, also from the establishment of the school for teachers. He then argued the justice of allowing the old States to there in the public lands or their processes. He moved a reference of the bill.

In. Wang, (white) of O io. said he reva ded this exola

then argued the justice of allverig the old detect to share in the public lands or their process. He moved a reference of the bill.

Mr. Wans, (walg) of 0 lo, said he rear ded this explanation on behalf of rathroads as ocurs, with very bad grace from Pennsylvania, whose different sets on one other States over its territory. Her attitude are to open not fillip to may communication by rail eads extense other States over its territory. Her attitude are to open not open hostility to the laws of that State to the general government, and to the cecrees of federal courts. They had seized and inprisoned the United States darshalf for attempting to execute piocess of United States courts. They were still continuing their open deduces to law, by tearing up rails, but ming bridges, and destroying groperty. Be thought Pennsylvania would apply for aid for the Strie road with very bad grace, while she permitted these outrages. There seemed to be no disposition in Philadelphia and other parts of the State, there appeared a strong sympathy to back them. The Governor, too, had written a letter to the people of Eris, in which he expressed to them the strongest sympathy. The work of destruction was again repeated into high the interest of the States to form commentions between roads over her territory.

Mr. Coorm replied, that if the processings at Eris were the acts of but few irresponsible persons without causa, and from motives of healthy to the laws, there would be some justice in the Serator's remarks; but there was an unwrittee history of the events leading to these coors replied, that if the processing at Eris were the acts of but few irresponsible persons without causa, and from motives of healthy to the laws, there would be some justice in the Serator's remarks; but there was an unwrittee history of the events leading to these coour remos, which, when known, would put the matter in a different appear. There were serial periods in the course of wrong and outrage, when even cowards would resist. The people of Erie had been

over, to be described as a coolinging anywhere a spirit of resistance to the laws. Mr. Wasse, by way of showing that such proceedings as this were not unknown to the fermer history of Penn sylvania, reminded the Senator of the whiskey insurrec-tion.

The bill was referred.

The bill was referred.

Mr. Perry, (dem) of is, in conseq woos of the illness and absence of Mr. Peelps meved that the question of his right to represent Varmont be postponed till Wednesday next. Agreed to.

The following bills were passed:—
For the molief of Charles A. Keilet
To divides this into two Judicial districts
To appropriate \$6,000 for the Marton Hospital at St.

Marks, Florids.
For the molief of Charles Cooper & Oo., of Maine.
For the molief of James Dunning
For the molief of James Dunning
To re returbure the Common Council of New York certain expectitures for the First Regiment of New York Volunteers.

JUDICIAL MATIES.

Mr. PERTER reported atversely to the question referred to the Judiciary Committee, whether it he constitutional of provide for reference to arbitration of causes arising a commence have. at commen haw.

A resolution was adopted directing inquiry as to the expediency of increasing the fees and allowances to the United Suntes Judicial officers in the reversi States.

WASHINGTON Jag 18, 1854

THE PROPOSED CRANGE IN THE RETHOD OF RESCRING THE PRESI-DICKT AND VICE PRISHDENT.

The House adopted resolutions providing for the apmittee as may be appointed by the Senate, to whom sendment of the constitution as to the mode o moof electors, and destroying the general ticket se-such State has Senators and representatives gruotions to take the subject matter generally identition and report in such matter as to them

rd and Croster TO MARKETON AND COLLECTONS BLECTIVE

FOUNT TO HART FORMAFTERS AND COLLECTORS RECTIVE OFFICERS.

Mr. Warmerings, (dem.) of New York, gave notice that he should hereafter move the following resolution:—
Realwald. That a select committee for amending the consistetion should be instructed to inquire into the experiency of making provision for the election by the propic of post making provision for the election by the propic of post making provision for the election by the propic of post making provision for the evenue.

MITTER DAMPA LETTER ANY LETTER ANY AND COMMITTEE OF THE ANY PARCHOSO GALANTY.

Mr. Warmanings also reported a bill for the relief of the United Shows troops whose surpresses by THE ANY PARCHOSO GALANTY.

Mr. Warmanings also reported a bill for the relief of the United Shows troops whose surpresses as the recent disaster to the showner San Practice. It provises that there shall be paid, under the discention of the President of the United States, twenty in the commissioned officer, musician and the property of the president of the United States, twenty in the property of the property of the president of the United States, twenty in the property of the President of the United States, twenty in the property of the property of the property of the president of the United States, twenty in the property of the president of the United States, twenty in the property of t

Commerce, reported a bill making Quincy, Illia vis, a port of entry. A debate ensued and the bill passed.

The House took up the bill making appropriations for the support of West Point Milliary Assampt, the support of West Point Milliary Assampt, it being on its passage.

Mr. Gement Shotz, (abolitionist) of N. Y., said he proposed to make some remarks on the bill.

Mr. Jones (dem) of Tenn.—I believe the previous question has been demanded.

Mr. Housen (dem) of Ala.—Let blue a care

posed to make some remarks on the bill.

Mr. Jowns (dem.) of Tenn.—I believe the previous question has been demanded.

Mr. Hotston (dem.) of Ala.—Let him ge en.

Mr. Chroman (dem.) of N.—I object to the debate.

Mr. Shriff said he believed in the progress of the human raw, and rejided in the era of ever growing divilication, therefore it was that his heart was always afflicted when he saw any manifestation of the war spirit, for he believed the spirit of war to be the apirit of barbarism, and, sotthin tanding the popular idea to the owntary, he believed there was no such mighty hindrance to progress of civilication as war. He regarded the spirit of war, and therefore it was he would use all honorable means to defeat it Strangely sad is it, in a nation professing faith in the Prince of Peace, that the war spirit should be so rampast. It was a gross inconsistency in such a nation that there should be any manifestation of war. "My voice is still for war!" are words imputed to an illustrations Roman. As he was a heathen, and lived more than two thousand years ago, it was not strange he should be the advocate of war; but that wa, having a strass of right and wrong, with two thousand years more of retrospect of the horrors of war than he had, should be advocates of war, was passing strange.

Mr. Oan (dem.) of S. C., raised a question of order, insisting that the yeatleman should oncine himself to the subject.

Mr. Oan asked the Speaker to decide the question.

she. Shiff replied that he should, most strongly.

Mr. Oak asked the Speaker to decide the question.

Mr. Shiff asket what would become of the Military Acade my but for war?

The Shakes decided that the gentleman was in order.

Mr. Shiff presumed the Chair would have no decided. There have been various estimates of loss of the by war one states it at thirty-five thousand millions of lives—thirty five times as many as the whole population con the face or the earth. In Bible language, "Who riew all these?" And in contemplate the loss of property by war? The cost of the whole system in Europa slees, in time of peace, including interest on the whole debts, exceeds a thousand millions of dollars amounty. This nation has sotually paid on account of war and fortifications, five hundred millions of dollars; and this nation has sotually paid out of the treasury for naval expenditure, more than half that sam, besides the immense coat of the millita. The debts of a nation are mainly war debts. There are no assignable limits to these accumulation. Ell long as war is desmed to be accumulation. Ell long as war is desmed to be necessary, and thought to be here are in the surface of an alticular to report the same of the world-rick entire the surface of an obligatory than a war debt, in the turn of and obligatory than a war debt, and yet on our sacred and obligatory than a war debt, and yet on far from a war debt war, and the world-rick sentiments in addition to the properties of the same of the same of war, and the world-rick sentiments in addition of such a debt must take place before the population of such a debt must take place before the people and the surface of the same of the s

Also the bill for the payment of invalid and other pen sices.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the deficiency in the Appropriation bill.

State of the Union on the deficiency in the Appropriation bill.

MR. RATIONAL PERCOLATIC AND FREE SOIL WAR—ANOTHER SCINE OF SACITAMENT.

Mr. SMITH, (dem), of Als, took the floor to resume fr my settrday, Gentlemen drew up their seats in front to him. He said he regretted, seriously and sincerely, it was his daity to reply to the remerks which the gentlement from New York (Mr. Cutting,) delivered peterday. He got into this deficulty no villup? He regreted his task, because he took it for granted that as intellectual uses with the gentleman was no chill'e play. He regretted for another reason, because, in a kind and sincer maner, he deemed it to be his duty to stip the gentleman of some of his laurels and perhaps and some of the beautilip inwes which peterday floated over his head. Another reason of regret is that New York politics are so mixed and diversified, and so difficult to be understood, and being such a stranger to the intricaties, he did not feel him ell prepared to measure swords with the gentleman. He should leave that for some of his homeable colleagues, behieving some one could unmask the gentleman if he is masked. He (Mr Smith's) duty was to prevent the spread of the political contagion, and he wished to place the infected gentleman in quarantine. He then proceeded to review fit. tutting's speech, with an intention to show the gentleman came to Washington with a deliberate design to agitate and disturb the administration and distract the democratic party twroughout that in an administration and the "should" are converted. Passing from this, he sert assayed to show that by the gentleman's own admission the "cofts" are now suctaining the administration and the "hards" are opposing them, and that he entered mut the support of Gen. Pierce with the grestent resustance. It did not become the gentleman's own admission the "hards" are opposing them, and that he substred mut the support of Gen. Pierce with the gentleman words. The gentleman said in he speech that four fithes or free withe, which was classif HE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC AND PERS SOIL WAR-ANOTHER

other conclusion could genilemen come than that there was cleapseintment because of failure to secure offices. He had understood 'hat four fiths or five sixths, some say, of the offices in New York, were given to hunkers and Case men.

Mr. Cutrino (dem.) of N. Y. Intercupting—By what authority do you mare that statement?

Mr. Shirm—It is not mossess; to give particular names unless rou disputs it.

Mr. Whirler ('em.) of N. Y.—I deny it.

Mr. Shirm—I have newspaper authority, and I use it for the statistice—tweaty six out of thirty six appointees were Case men in 1848.

Mr. Whirler ('em.) of N. Y.—I deny it.

Mr. Shirm—I have newspaper authority, and I use it for the statistice—tweaty six out of thirty six appointees were Case men in 1848.

Mr. Whirler ('em.) of N. Y.—I deny it.

Mr. Shirm resumed—He "hards" of New York the majority of officers were given to the "softs" The "softs" are the free soliers of 1848—nothing but remegades, who went off with Governor Marcy. (Laughier).

Mr. Shirm resumed—He supposed the administration and General Pierce would not deem it much of a compilment to say that Mr. Marcy is a reseguis. He wished the House to know that Mr Marcy is a reseguis. He wished the House to know that Mr Marcy is no favorite of his; but he would ray the Precident displayed great sagacity when he placed Mr. Marcy at the head of the Gabinet. We house to know that Mr Marcy is no favorite of his; but he would ray the Precident displayed great sagacity when he placed Mr. Marcy at the head of the Gabinet. We house to know that Mr. Marcy is a reseguis. He wished the Richard of his; but he would ray the Precident displayed great sagacity when he placed Mr. Marcy at the head of the Gabinet. We have been selected some gentleman house for the next step was its a public capacity. It was seen at the beginning of the melec in New York, and became farm on the removal of Mr. Brownon. The continuion He ashed in gentleman house at the begin

pected them to enter with him in a war against the ad-ministration. They may respond to his musical tones in expressions of leve for that section, but when he at-tempted to best down the administration he would find Southern sympathies us cold as Northern iceoergs. Mr. Smith's hour having expired, Mr. Perkins obtained the floor.

Mr. Sarra asked him to yield the floor ten minutes, un-

Mr. Surre said he was much obliged to the gentleman The Charkean remarked—The gentleman cannot pro Mr. SEITH-You have lost the cream of it. You had

Datter wait.

The Committee rose.

Mr. Jones of Tenn. moved that the debate on the Deficiency bill shall cease in one hour after again going into Countilities.

Pending which the House adjourned.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALVANY, Jam. 13, 1854.

CREATION OF OFFICIAL DUTT ON SUNDAY. A report was made this morning by sensurrent resolu tions, in favor of the coreation of all official duty on San

CANAL COMPANIES, MTC. A bill was introduced for the incorporation of comps panies navigating the canals. Two or three local bills were passed.

THE PROMOTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE The bill for the promotion of medical science came up

for a third reading, and was debated at length. It finally passed by 19 to 9 GOVERDON'S NONINATIONS.

Several nominations were sent in by the Governor, principally Notation Public, and were referred to the appropriate committee.

WILLIAMSBURG FLANK ROLD—INVISION OF THE SEXTE SEDICIAL

PUTPITATE COMMISSION PARSON OF THE SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The bill relative to the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Flank Read Company, and the bill to divide the Sixth Judicial Intrict were passed.

Mr. SPENCER offered the following resolution:—
Resolved of the Assembly concur), That our Sonstors and Representatives in Congress be requested to obtain from the rational legislature a suitable expression of the high series entertained by the people of the United States of the herois and landsome conduct of Captain Crighton of the ship Three Bells, of Glasgow; of Captain Low, of the bare Killy, of Boston; and Captain Swaffer, of the ship Antarctic, of Naw York, in resouring the passengers, offerers and crow of the steamer San Franctice on their late perilous of source and the lives of theore under their copy wand, and to ask that some henorable testimonial of approbation may be presented as the mommanders, officers and crows of the Three Bells, the Killy and the Antarctic.

The PROPOSED PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERMON.

Mr. BROOMS called up the joint resolution relative to the purchase of Mount Vermon. The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Munros, providing that it shall not be descarated by slave labor.

Mr. Munros spoke at length, when the Senate as journed.

Assembly.

ALSANT, Jan. 18, 1854. THE NINETKENTH WARD PARK.

A pertion of the New York delegation presented a report in favor of repealing the Nineteenth ward Park act. BILLS PAREND.

The following bills were passed:-

Relative to jurors in New York city. Authorizing the Board of Supervisors to use a seal to make on tined copies of their processings as evidence.

To enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions in Kings county.
To amend the charter of the New York Chamber of

To amend the consider of the level of the Commerce.

To perfect the amendments to the constitution providing for an enlargement of the Eric Canal.

BILLS PASSED

The bill amending the charter of the New York Cham-

The bill to perfect the amendment to the constitution providing for an enlargement of the canals, by 116 to 1 Mr. Consilve introduced a bill gracting a charter to the Protestant Episcopal Methodist Society of New York. Mr. Bacras introduced a bill amending the act chartering the Firemen of Brooklyn.

Mr. Savadsa bill chartering the Bloomingdale Savings Bank New York.

Mr. Wards a bill relative to Police Justices and their Clerks in New York that the Committee on Elections proceed to J. fif-reen county to take testimony on the contested seat case.

Without disjosing of the question the House adjourned.

Interesting from Boston.
THE MASSACHUSETS WEB-TER ASSOCIATION—ENOW STORM—MABINE DISASTERS—INSURANCE ON THE TAM O'SBARTER, ETC.

The Massachusetts Webster Association celebrated the appirersary of his birthday by a banquet at the Revertemen were present; Hon Marshal P. Wilder presiding. Speeches were made by Mr. Plunkett, the Lieutenast-Governor, Mayor Smith, Hon. George P. Healy, Han. G. Warren of Charlesie-en, and others. Letters were read from Messrs. Cass and Dickinson. The association has been cryganized since Mc. Webster's death. Hon. Elward Everstt is the President, and Rufus Choate, George Ashmun, and George T. Curtis are among its vice-presidents.

dents.

The steam-hip Canada, Captain Stone, salled at noon to day, with 68 passengers for Liverpool and 18 for Hall far. She takes \$2.31,000 in specie.

The lost ship Tam O'Shanter, from Calcutta, was owned by Mr. Soulé of New Haven, and was communiced by his nephew. The amount of insurance is not yet accertained. The Tam O'Shan er was insured in this city to the satent of about \$140,000.

The following companies are appearanced.

of about \$140,000.

The following companies are amongst the losers:

Merchants: \$30,000 Hope. \$10,500

Alliance Mutrat. 25,000 Baylaton. 5,000

Washington. 15,000 Mercantile. 5,000

Meston. 12,500 Saffolk. 5,000

Negture. 12,500 Chins Mutral. 3,500

A northeast snew storm has prevailed here since noon, and still continues

A northeast anow storm has prevailed here since noon, and still continues.

The Bittish brig Eleanor, from New York for Haitfax, went ashore on Cranberry Head, near Yarmouth, on Friday last. The vessel would probably be saved.

The ship Southampton, from New York for London, before reported at another below, short of able seamen, was towed up to the city this evening.

Great Rathroad Jubilee at Detroit.

The railroad banquet here last evening, in home of the creating of the Great Western Revening, in home of the creating of the Great Western Read, was a splendid affair. The emire business part of the city was illuminated, canons were fring, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Fwo thousand per ple were at the dinner. The com was meet splendil if decorated, and band discoursed elequent murio. The Mayor of Detroit presided. It was a sumptions recoast.

a samptions repair to at was—"The President of the United States," to which Judge Wilkins, of Detroit, replied in a most splendid at de equent speech. Second to st—"Queen Victoria," to which Col. Pierce, of Wiscosor, responsed with point and power.

Third regular most—"The Governor of Mishigan." No response.

Fourth regular toust— The Governor General of Cana-

Fourth regular toast—'The Governor General of Canada'' No response.

There were witnitary trasts in great numbers, complimentary to the improvements of the day, and the men concerned thereic. The speeches were made by Mr. Fiarris, the President of the Great Western Railroad, and Mr. Vandyke.

Mr. Brydge Manoting, a director and editor, frem Chicaro, gave the following:—'Erie—a successful illustration of the suppe sed impossibility of swallowing itself.''

Three sepuls hard greans, with visual contortions, and the "Rogue's March" greates it

There were about fifty representatives of the press.

It is a grand ers in the history of the City of the Stratts, and the Great Western is a splendid road—two hundred sad twenty eight miles long

Regular trains commesce running on Monday sext.

Excursion trains leave at 12 o'clock for the Hamilton banquet.

Excursion trains leave at 12 o'clock to day the trains left for the East at 12 o'clock to day. The twe trains left for the East at 12 o'clock to day. They stop at Hamilton to day, where another entertain ment is to be given by the railroad authorities.

The 7 A. M., accommodation train from New York, this merning ran off the track near the Westport station, throwing the locomotive and tender down an embank meet. The engineer was severely injured, but the fireman was not hurt. The passengers scanged injury.

The accident was caused by the misplacement of a switch.

Destructive Fire at Oakdale, Mass. Worderne, Jan. 18, 1854. The factory of L. M. Harris & Go. at takdale, was stroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$10,000,000 and half which is insured in Worcester and Pittsfield.

The Augusta at Savannah. The steamship Augusta has acrived here in 5t hour from New York.

Mail Failure.

Battinoss, Jan. 18, 1854.

We have no mail to right beyond Mobile.

DEPARTURE OF THE GLASOW.-The British screw steam ship Glaegow, Captain Craig, left yesterday for Glaegow, with 104 passengers. She has a full cargo of flour, grain, and appendices THE SAN FRANCISCO CALAMITY.

Arrival of the Bark Kilby at Boston with Twenty-two Passengers from the Wreck-Meeting at the Merchants' Exchange.

LETTER FROM CAPT. LOW.

Capt. Edwin T. Low, commander of the bark Kilby, ar-rived in town yesterday, and we have received from him the following letter in regard to the loss of the San Fran-cisco. Capt. Low acted a truly noble and heroic part in the rescue of the sufferers on the Ill fated steamer, and his statement will be read with great interest :--

After repeated solicitations on the part of those who are anxious to know the fullest particulars in regard to the late disastrous wreck of the steamer San Fran

have consented to make a brief statement of the sffair, so far as it came within my own knowledge. On the morning of the 27th of December the steams San Francisco was first seen from the Kilby, at abou eight o'clock. As soon as she was perceived it was apparent to all she was in distress, having the union down, and being dismasted. The Kilby was laying that it was impossible to give immediate relief. The wird was blowing from the northwest, and the sea was very rough. At three o'clock in the afternoon I wore ship which to some extent gave us a knowledge of her condition; but the violent storm still forbidding mesor, we again by to waiting for a favorable oppor-tunity of communicating with her. On the next morning we again passed under the los of the dismasted ship, and were bailed by Captain Watkins, who requested us to "Soud a boat alcognide." We re plied "Geriainly," and immediately a boat was manned and sent to the steamer, and which brought Capt. Watthe passengers from the wreck, Capt. Watkins returned board immediately commenced. This was on the 28th San Francisco. In reshipping the passengers the military came first, the officers leaving the wreck according to their rank. This arrangement at the time was generally acquienced in, masmuch as it was the intention to receive all on board the steamer, and all expected to disembark. It was about three c'clock in the afternoon before the first boat load which time we had received about one hundred and fifty five of the steamer's company. We then rested on both sides, expecting to renew our labors in the morning. remain the highest parted, and at the dawn of morning the San Francisco was nowhere in sight. There was then much anxiety among the passengers for the fate of those remaining in the steamer, insumuch as there were thus separated parents from children, husbands from their wives, and friends from friends. It was do cited to search for the steamer, and for two days and nights anxieus eyes looked out through the storm in hopes or cashing some glimpse of the missing vessel. At the expiration of this time the search was given up as hopeless, and we were also short of provisions a circumstance which compelled us to make the cutchest everyge to the mearest part. The Kilby, at the time of the rescue, was herself in a crippled state, being then fourly eight days from New Orleans, and sversely tried by the great viclence of the storm. She was learning badly and short of sail. The Kilby was loaded with a general cargo, mair joef cotton. We were short of provisions when we first expled the San Francisco, having been at sea nearly double the time for a usual voyage. On Friday morning Jen. 13, at 6 o'clock, we socke the ship Lucy Thompson, Captan Pendiston from Liverpool for New York. The captain very generously supplied us with all the stores we required, and took on board his own vessel one hundred and team; of our passengers. The remained were tulty satushed trems in oboard the Kilby. After the Lucy Thompson left us we continued our course towards New York, the remain on board off Fire Island. On the morning of Saturcky, the 14th when in sign of the High isad lights at any of which we steered after leaving the steamor, and oak a pilot on board off Fire Island. On the morning of Saturcky, the 14th when in sign of the High isad lights at any of which we steered after leaving the steamor, and oak a pilot on board off Fire Island. On the morning of Saturcky, the 14th when in sign of the High isad lights at any of the Lucy Thompson for their sealous and valuable and estroled to us in our distress. My thanks are also due to Capt vessels together parted, and at the dawn of morning the Fan Francisco was nowhere in sight. There was

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT.

[From the Boston Journal, Jan 17.]

The bark Kilby, Capt. Low, from New Orleans, arrived at this port this morning, having on board twenty-two persons taken from the wreck of ateamship, has fracelesco.

The captain gives the following account of his falling in with the San Francisco:

On the 27th ult., at 10 o'clock A. M., while lying to in On the 27th ult., at 10 o'clock A. M.

sight.

At 12. midnight, wore ship and stood for her. As 8:30 on the 28th came under her lee again, and C-pt. Waikins, of the 8sn Francisco, halled him to send a boat, which we did, and Capt. W. came on board and had an interview with me, in regard to which was the best way to proceed to save the lives of his passengers and get them on board the Kithe.

we the lives of his passengers and get them on board the Kitby.

We commenced immediately to boat them on beard the K. At noon, took a small hawer from the steamship in order to expedite the working of the boats. Worked until dark, having taken off one hundred and sixty, when the wind breezing up from the eastward lost the lifeboat. At night lost sight of the steamship, and after a fruitless search of two and a half days, proceeded on the passage for the first port.

From Jasua y 1 to January 13 after leaving the steamship, had heavy N. W. gales; lost sails and became leaky; was short of provisions, water, &c., and found it impossible to get into port.

On the 13th, at 6 A. M., lat 41 18, ion. 72 10 W., spoke ship liney Tax mpson, Capt. Peudleton, from Liverpool for

was short of provisions, water, &c., and found it impossible to get into port.

On the 13th, at 6 A. M., lat. 41 18, lon. 72 10 W., spoke ship lusy Tatmpton, Capt. Pendleton, from Liverpool for, New Yors, when Capt. Fremont, U.S. A, went on board of her and contracted with Capt. P. to transfer a portion of the troops on board, as we were in an exceedingly crowded state, and suffering for want of provisions and water.

Accordingly, about one hundred and fifty were got on board the L. T., and carried to New York. Capt. Low was also indebted to Capt. Pendleten for a supply of sails and provisions, which they very much needed at the time. At 10 o'slock on F. tiday night last, Highland lights W. by S., 19 miles, wind veering to the westward, thence to W. N. W., the back being light, could fnot head on and was blown offly miles to the eastward of Barnegat where the extensibility of New York. Capt. Mathews, from chiladeliphis for Boats a, hove in sight, and bore down for the test. At 10 A. M. took me in too for Boatson.

Capt. Mathews, of the City of New York, showed every attention to the wants of the passengers, among whom were Mr. Falson, Brentland Connut; Madame Bense and sevent; Mr. C. W. Abbras (a member of the Brazillan overnment,) and wife; also seventess United States recope, with Sergeant Mointire, which offices conducted times if in an exceedingly creditable manner while on locard the Kilby.

The Exchange Reading Boom was kept open during the whole of last night, in order to teingraph the bark on her arrival at the wharf, at 5-5 o'ciock, Madame Bense, Mr. Falcon, Bremost House. After it had become known that they had arrived, several ladies and gentlemen visited them, for the purpose of congraindant them on their narrow capp from a watery grave, and to reader them all the senies made in their power.

The seventeen sol lers were taxon to the United States recruits; grooms, Marrimach street, where their wants were amply proviced for, and at about half past twelve hundred them, for the purpose of congraindant

restored.

Capt. Low has received the congratulations of many merchants and others since his arrival. He has had a long, rough and particus voyage, irrespective of his

eventful connection with the San Francisco. Neither personal antiferings, nor the orippied condition of his own vessel, however, prevented him from extending a ready and cheerful hand of help to others. He promptly dis regarded all personal considerations, and perilled his life even, at the cry of distress which fortunately reached his ears from the San Francisco; and by almost superhuman exections succeeded to rescuing more than a handred of the pracegors of that ill fated ship. Nor did his benevolent efforts cears here. Though blows off during the night after he had received these passengers on board, he continued for two days in search of the sloking steamer, that he might increase his precious argo; till circumstances beyond human control compelled him to abanded his generous purpose. Notwithstanding all the hardships which he and his erew have endured, we are happy to state that they are all in good health.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF MER CHANTS-STATE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST-MONEY STILL COMING IN-THE FEELING IN OTHER CITIES. An adjourned meeting of the merchants' committee was

held yesterday at noon in the Board Room of the In-surance Buildings, at which Mesers. Tileston, Ogden, Walker, Barstow, Perritt, Morgan, Jones, and other gentle Mr. PERRITT was called to the shair. Mr. Tituston, Treasurer, said that Mr. Lord had just

resursed his book, with a list of subscriptions amounting to \$850, and Mr. Walter had his made up with sums which came to \$225. Some of the heaviest books were yet out, but he had no doubt that the entire amount paid and promised did not fall far short of eight the dollars He had passed all the cash paid into the bank

John Carwell & Co... Israel Soree. E & G. W. Blunt... Underwriters would subscribe to the fand. He had also heard that a list had been eyened in Philadelphia. It was thought that very many would cheerfully give money in

Mr. THEFron moved that a committee of three be appointed in order to superintend the preparation of the pieces of plate and medals which it was proposed to present to the different captains-Capt. Watkins include the mates and sailors of the ships-

Messrs. Tileston, Walker, and Morgan were appointed

It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Perritt-Chairman -be moded to the committee.

Mr. Tilberon said that he for one should wish to something done for Mr. John W. Marshall, engineer of the isco, who had also exerted himself nobly, both night and day, until he was perfectly exhausted and nad come on shore almost naked, having lost all he presented

D beard.

ellowing interesting mordent:-He said that he had re donation from three children, one aged three years, and ther five, and the third seven years old. They stated that their father was a Lieutenant in the United State. Navy, and abroad in the service of the government, and fearing that he might meet with a similar me fortune to that endured by the parsengers of the San Francisco, they begget his acceptance of the small sum they had saved. The meeting then adjourned.

PROPOSED PUBLIC DINNER TO CAPTAIN CRIGHTON.

43 WALL STREET, Jan 18, 1854. Sins: We have from time to time given to the patriot and exiles of other lands grand public entertainments. Sincerely believing that he who saves one human life is greater than he who destroys thousands, I propose to the citizens of New York an enjoyment which I feel assured they will remember for years with pleasure and

actisfaction.

Let us give Capt. Crighton and the officers of the Three Bells a public dinner, in some building large enough to contain the multitude who would flock to it, and suitable for so glorious an occasion. Let the galieries be opened to the warm bearts and bright eyes of that sex ever sympathising with sorrow, and ready to reward galianty. Let a table be there apread for the jolly tars who for six days and nights howered around that devoted ship, and let the survivors of the dreadfal catastrophe be invited to meet their brave deliverers.

[From the Bouton Traveller, Jap. 16.]

The Times of this morning contains a statement, said to have been obtained from three of the crew of the bright of the companies of the crew of the brights of the same and the crew of the brights of the same and the crew he made sail and bore away in an opposite direction from the San Hongler, to the utter atomishment of the crew, he made sail and bore away in an opposite direction from the San Prancisco. When remonstrated with by the man at the wheel, and saked "If he did not intend to assist those poor peeple," his reply was, "No, they are better off where they are than they would se aboard here; besides, if I should go alongsios, they would all come on board, and we should all be lost. If I had a larger and more aubstantial vessel I would assist them." In this decision the captain persisted, notwithstanding the remonstrance of his crew, and arrived at this port.

These reamen deay the report already published that Captais Stront picked up any ficating provisions—but state that the Napoleon was then on a short allowance. It is incumbent on Captain Stront, as we have already said, to make a full and ratificatory explanation in relation to these charges—and if he falls so to to an investigation of some kind should be had, and the whole truth published to the world. One croumstance is mentioned in this statement in the Times which is calculated to three doubt on the creditity of these men. They state that while the Napoleon was ne

TELEGRAPHIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 18, 1854. corrow, relative to the rescue of the passengers of the

for the Sax Francisco rescue s, was held in the Buchan at one o'clock to day. R. B. Forbes presided. A con

COMMITTEE. was held last evening at Tammany Hall. There was a ful tem, presided, and C J. Cambrelling soted as secretary majority not being present the Committee adjourned meet on Wednesday next, at the same hour and place

An adjourned meeting of this body took place last get ration. Benjamin S. Hart acted as chairman proton, and Myers C. Levy and John King as secretaries. Charles S. Wells presented his credentials as delegate from the fwelfth ward. It was moved and seconded that a majority of those present should be competent to elect rimper

But few persons, comparatively speaking, are aware of

the importance and extent of the book printing, publishing, and selling business. Occasionally the curtam is lifted by some great calamity like the recent fires; but even then the public have no idea that there are establishments equal in magnitude to that which yearday flourished, like the fullness of midsummer, to day is but a heap of ruins. We have collect point. The shops, stores, warehouses of New York are among her brightest jewels, and the enterprise \$ her merchants in all branches of trade forms keystone of the arch of her glory. This gene sectived proposition is equally true with regard to the booksellers, and it affords a sheering evidence of the tasts lishers are those who furnish the most unsweptionable literary pointium. This is particularly true of the Apple tons, and it is of their new establishment that we purpose

About twenty years ago, Daniel Appleton and one of his soms commenced the bookselling business at No. 200 Broadway. They soon obtained a highly respectable mercantile character, and reeping themselves carefully also from everything except their own particular business, they succeeded. Ten years afterwards the senior member of the firm was gathered to his fathers. One son after another was admitted into the business, until at the present time it is managed by four brothers—a powerful

It was found about a year since that the old stand was not sufficiently commodious for the rapidly increasing business of the firm, and early in 1853 the Appletons purchased the Society Library buildings, corner of Broad-way and Leonard street. This building was exected in 1835, and at an expense of \$90,000. For the building and land the Appletons paid over \$100,000, and the work of alteration, which was sommenced on the lat May, 1863, and which has just been completed, will make the ontire value of the building about \$150,000. In the alterations, taste and convenience seem happily combined. The en-tire interior was destroyed. The first floor was formorly used as a lecture room, with a heavy staircase in the centre. A new flight of steps, of glass and fron, have been senstructed, to afford communication with the upper part of vided into three compartments by lines of Corinthian pillars, painted in imitation of Stenna marble. These pillars also support the book shelves; which are of oak. gives a pleasant relief to the eye. The basement has been finely fitted up, and has five hundred lineal fest of shelv-ing. There is a want front of sixty feet under Broadway. This portion of the establishment is set apart as a packing department, where orders from the country and ing, mainly glass and fron, has been constructed. Here all the goods for the house are received, and the main entrance on Broadway will never be obstructed. There are also separate entrances on Leonard street. The dimensions of the main building are sixty feet front, sixty-six fees roar, and one hundred feet deep; and this-space has been most judiciously disposed of. The build-ing is heated by steam pipes, the boiler being placed in Catharine issue. By these means water is carried to the upper stories of the building, and rinting and binding of this house are done by contract.

of the city for the sake of greater security. tons. It has already been visited by thousands of peo-ple, who have included all ranks of the people—from the literary gourmond, whose eye gased with eavy and de-light upon the splendid London and Oxford book—the edutoms de luxe from such publishers as Longman, Murray, Hebert, Ackerman, Virtue, Rivington, Parker, or Bohn—to the juveniles who tara over the Christmas books and wonder at the fact that their elders cannot appreciate the "pictures" as they do. Everything can be found here—from the twenty five cent up to the twentythe shelves and the classification of each department, is

The Appletons carry on all branches of the bookselli have about \$750,000 capital invested, and give employ-ment constantly to about five hundred persons. Their ment constantly to about five hundred persons. yearly sales amount to \$700,000. They remit to London and they have orders for American books (their own pub lications and these of other houses) to the amount of \$550,000 yearly. They print books for foreign countries dictionaries from Spanish to English and from Spanish to ty in supplying the demand for their educational publications and standard works. They have near ready "Benton's Thirty Years in the Senate," and prepa rations have been made to supply fifty thousand cop edition of the British poets, which will form by itself a library of one hundred volumes. They have supplied the ty which cannot be remedied) to any English book of the same class. Their pronouncing dictionaries of the German, French, and Spanish languages, are unsurpassed. An idea of the variety of the business they transact may be had from this list of their publications for the last week:—A new edition of Telemaque; volume five of Cal-houn's works; a collection of German literature, and twe

as to the Appletons, who are in the height of their pros-perity. Let us take a glance at the present condition of the Harpers, who have lately suffered a most severe blow by the burning of their establishment in Pearl street, to show that the spirit of our merchants do

devert them in adversity.

The Harpers had a splendid building on Pearl street. They now occupy the first floor of No. 63 Beekman street, where they receive books which were in the hands of the binders at the time of the fire, and fill orders as best they may. The fruits of thirty years' labor was swept away before their eyes, but they have lost no time in commenpresses. They now employ as many as they can find title and some of their work has been sent to Philadelphia and Boston, as they could not find presses for it is men street, near Gold, which they will occupy their own is completed. They intend to receive their on hand several books in sheets waiting for the Lie hands. The Magazine for January will not appear before the 28th inst. The Harpers now employ about thirty compositors, and nearly one hundred young women, the latter in the binding department. The number will be increased so soon as they can occupy the new building.
Only a short time since the Harpers directly employed,
four hundred and fifty persons, and indirectly one thousand more. It will take a very long time to replace their
business on its former footion, and to secure materia, and
machinery equal to that which was destroyed. Their
latest list of new books and new editions numbers twen-

INCRET.—Coroner Lan ord held an inquest on Wedges-day morning, in ".orth Eighth "treet, near With, on the bedy of Mary ".ory, wife of Thomas Serry, a native of Ireland, thir y three years of age, who field suddenly on the night previous. Amording to the issuitatory ad-duced, "he jury returned a verificit that decoasts came to her "ceath from intemperance and destitution."

The store of Mr. Lahrberg, in Broadway, Albany, was matered by bu glare on the 18th isst, and one thousand killing worth of silks, satins, and shawls, taken therefore.